

ISUPFERE English Test 2021

Part 1: Grammar

1. **I am really looking forward to _____ my family in the summer.**
a. see b. seeing c. be seen d. have seen
2. **I will give her the message when she _____ back to the office.**
a. is coming b. come c. will come d. comes
3. **How long _____ you _____ in Germany?**
a. are ___ living b. do ___ live c. have ___ had live d. have ___ been living
4. **“_____ is this book?” “It’s Suzie’s.”**
a. Whose b. Who c. Whom d. Who’s
5. **I’d rather you _____ smoke in the flat, if you don’t mind.**
a. don’t b. aren’t c. didn’t d. weren’t
6. **He had his hair _____ just before the lockdown.**
a. cut b. cutting c. cutted d. to cut
7. **If I _____ you were in hospital, I would have visited you.**
a. knew b. have known c. would know d. had known
8. **When I was a child, I _____ play with marbles.**
a. use b. usually c. was used to d. used to
9. **There is a supermarket _____ our house.**
a. in front of b. across c. between d. opposite
10. **It’s not worth _____ them, they don’t know.**
a. asking b. to ask c. asks d. ask
11. **Can you give me _____ advice about washing machines?**
a. plenty b. an c. some d. many
12. **We _____ go to the cinema any more.**
a. seldom b. often c. always d. sometimes
13. **Bars and restaurants _____ a lot of revenue over the last year due to the pandemic.**
a. have been lost b. are losing c. have lost d. lose
14. **Don’t forget _____ the light off before you leave!**
a. turning b. to turn c. turns d. will turn
15. **During the first lockdown, _____ students went back to live with their parents.**
a. most of b. most c. almost d. every
16. **I wish I _____ those trousers. They look awful on me!**
a. didn’t buy b. don’t buy c. hadn’t bought d. wouldn’t buy
17. **I am not very good _____ maths.**
a. in b. about c. at d. of
18. **Why don’t you _____ Rashida? She usually knows.**
a. to ask b. asking c. asked d. ask
19. **No sooner _____ the car than he had another accident!**
a. they repaired b. had they repaired c. they had repaired d. were they repaired
20. **_____ the recession, he still managed to find a job.**
a. despite b. in spite c. because of d. regardless
21. **We’ve been looking for a new house for years but we _____ haven’t found one**
a. never b. always c. yet d. still
22. **If you go to Australia, you will have to get used _____ on the left**
a. drive b. to drive c. driving d. to driving

23. It's high time you _____ working. Your exams start next month!
a. start b. starting c. started d. have started
24. _____ from home has become commonplace since the pandemic began.
a. to work b. work c. have work d. working
25. I need some new jeans. These ones are _____ out.
a. tired b. worn c. used d. torn
26. If you don't know the answer, you can _____ it up online. (but not for this exam 😊)
a. find b. have c. search d. look
27. He didn't get the job as he came _____ as being arrogant in the interview.
a. across b. about c. up d. out
28. They had to _____ hard, in order not to make any mistakes.
a. concentrate b. concentrate themselves c. be concentrated d. concentrate them
29. I don't really _____ my brother. He's always borrowing my stuff.
a. get up with b. agree with c. get on with d. argue with
30. She knew they didn't want to talk about it so she was reluctant to _____.
a. bring it up b. bring up it c. bring it d. brought it up

Part 2 – Word building

Fill in the gaps (on your answer sheet) with a form of the word in brackets.

Education in the USA

It was the state of Massachusetts that first introduced (1. **COMPEL**) education in the USA, but by the year 1918, children in every state had to attend school. School starting age, the length of the school year and other (2. **REQUIRE**) varied depending on the particular state laws governing school (3. **ATTEND**). There were two (4. **BASE**) reasons for the introduction of education for all at this time. The policy was publicised as a (5. **REDUCE**) in the common practice of child labour, but in addition to this was a desire by the country's leaders to (6. **SURE**) the transformation of children into economically (7. **PRODUCE**) citizens. Since that time, education has (8. **INCREASE**) come to be seen as a means of occupying children so as to prevent their (9. **INVOLVE**) in crime or other (10. **SOCIETY**) activities. To make sure this last aim was achieved, laws were introduced to make the dropping out of school unlawful.

Part 3 – Vocabulary

For questions 1 – 13, read the following text below and decide which answer best fits each gap. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

In just 30 days, you too can write a masterpiece

Or maybe not. National Novel Writing Month is (1)... to start very soon. Hundreds of thousands of (2)... novelists around the world will put pen to paper – or fingers to (3)... – hoping to turn out a 50,000-word book in only 30 days. The first such competition was (4)... 11 years ago when 21 friends in America decided they had to take drastic action if they were ever to (5)... their literary ambitions. Now up to 20,000 books are (6)... to be uploaded on the writing website this year. And (7)... there

Are plenty of tales of great novelists spending years crafting their masterpieces, many of the literary world's most popular works were actually (8)... out in a few weeks.

Lindsey Grant, who helps (9)... the writing month website said that 55 novels written under the scheme have reached publication. "The idea is to get the (10)... drafts of the novels down," Ms Grant said. "But many people then (11)... on to rewrite." Some time ago, author Sebastian Faulks wrote a James Bond thriller, *Devil May Care*, in only six weeks – using the same work pattern as Bond's creator, Ian Fleming. "I enjoyed the rush," he said. "There was a way in which my own (12)... to the finish line mirrored the chase of the plot. Novels that have been written quickly can retain a slightly torn-off, uneven (13)..., like life."

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|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. set | B. put | C. done | D. made |
| 2. A. hoping | B. wishing | C. intending | D. aspiring |
| 3. A. software | B. program | C. keyboard | D. monitor |
| 4. A. kept | B. held | C. spent | D. passed |
| 5. A. gain | B. achieve | C. fill | D. complete |
| 6. A. expected | B. supposed | C. considered | D. thought |
| 7. A. provided | B. however | C. although | D. because |
| 8. A. knocked | B. kicked | C. splashed | D. pulled |
| 9. A. handle | B. control | C. run | D. work |
| 10. A. crude | B. plain | C. odd | D. rough |
| 11. A. go | B. bring | C. lead | D. catch |
| 12. A. search | B. pursuit | C. race | D. hunt |
| 13. A. factor | B. quality | C. feature | D. value |

Part 4 – Reading Comprehension

Read the following texts and write the answers on your answer sheet.

TEXT 1

Soon after the famous chain of shops Woolworths first came to Britain in 1909 with its first threepenny and sixpenny store in Liverpool, the American company began building its own custom-designed shops. During the 1920s and 1930s these took on a particularly distinctive look. Each was entered, from a high street, through two sets of double doors set back in recesses beneath a smart red name-board emblazoned with the legend FW Woolworth in bright gold serif letters.

As the 1930s wore on, Woolworths went slightly art deco, cinematic and streamlined. BC Donaldson, Woolworth's indefatigable construction superintendent, set about opening what was claimed to be a new store every 17 days. He superintended the construction of no fewer than 300 new branches between the Wall Street crash and the Second World War. In the 50s,

new shops in England adopted a rather impressive modern look. High street fronts were dominated by dramatic bands of steel framed windows on their first floors while interiors resembled those of the best new post-war British factories, which could be very handsome indeed. A decline set in, though, in the 60s, when fluorescent lights ousted the old globes and "artichokes" and pink and grey terrazzo floors replaced comforting oil-wood floors.

By the 70s, though, save for surviving older branches of Woolies, the famous store had lost its ways in architectural and design terms. This was a shame not least because the firm's founder, the American Frank Winfield Woolworth [1852-1919], was a great architectural patron. The Woolworth Building in New York which he commissioned was completed in 1913 and at a staggering 792ft tall, was far higher than the spires of the most ambitious cathedrals back in old Europe. It was, in fact, the tallest building in the world at the time, and had cost Woolworth \$13.5m (£8.8m) in hard cash. Designed by the architect Cass Gilbert [1859-1934], the Woolworth Building, with its gargoyles, turrets and pinnacles, was instantly dubbed the "cathedral of commerce". It was as much a symbol of New York as the Statue of Liberty.

1. Which of the following would make a suitable title for the text?

- a) A historical analysis of the Woolworths company.
- b) A reflection on Woolworths' stores unique design and architecture.
- c) Woolworths, an American symbol of commerce.
- d) The cultural differences between British and American chain stores in the 1930s.

2. Which of the following is not true according to the text?

- a) The Woolworths chain is not a British company.
- b) The first store opened in Britain at the beginning of the twentieth century.
- c) The world's first ever Woolworths was built in Liverpool.
- d) Woolworths began custom-designing its stores soon after opening in Britain.

3. Which of the following terms could best replace the word „indefatigable“ in line 8, paragraph 2?

- a) weary b) persistent c) tiring d) exhausting

4. Which of the following descriptions is not accurate according to the text?

- a) At the end of the 1930s, Woolworths' shops appeared more streamlined and art deco.
- b) New shops in the 1950s adopted a less industrial style which rendered the interior ugly.
- c) Fluorescent lights replaced the old globes in the 1960s.
- d) The store was less stylish in the 1970s, except for a few older branches.

5. How does the author feel about the style of Woolworths stores in the 1970s?

- a) The shops generally attracted consumers belonging to older age groups.
- b) The firm's founder was to blame for the shops' decline in style and charm.
- c) It was a pity that the shops appeared less stylish.
- d) Woolworths could not find a competent architect.

6. Which of the following could not replace the term „dubbed“ in line 23, paragraph 3?

- a) nicknamed b) called c) entitled d) awarded

7. In which way does the author compare the Woolworth Building to European cathedrals?

- a) The Woolworth building was bigger.
- b) European cathedrals were cheaper to build.
- c) The Woolworth building was completed faster.
- d) The Woolworth building was less ambitious.

TEXT 2

Evidence seems to be mounting that drinking coffee can help prevent cancer, with a new study suggesting that the popular morning brew could protect against tumors of the head and neck. Regular coffee drinkers -- those who downed four or more cups a day -- were 39 percent less likely to develop cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx combined, the researchers found. Decaffeinated coffee didn't seem to pose any added risk, though there wasn't enough data for a thorough analysis. The authors found no link between tea and cancers of the head and neck. "Since coffee is so widely used and there is a relatively high incidence and low survival rate of these forms of cancers, our results have important public health implications that need to be further addressed," lead researcher Mia Hashibe, an assistant professor at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, said in a statement. Hashibe said that though the findings on heavy coffee drinkers are compelling, there is less evidence that moderate to light coffee consumption lowers the risk of head and neck cancers. People shouldn't take the study to mean that they need to up their daily coffee intake to four or more cups, she said. "We didn't see a clear association for the moderate drinkers," she told AOL Health. "But coffee is a really complex set of chemicals. I wouldn't recommend that everybody drink

that much coffee.” The authors arrived at their conclusions by examining nine different studies done by the International Head and Neck Cancer Epidemiology consortium, and said the wide range of participants lends credence to their findings. “What makes our results so unique is that we had a very large sample size, and since we combined data across many studies, we had more statistical power to detect associations between cancer and coffee,” said Hashibe, who teaches in the university’s department of family and preventive medicine. In December, researchers from Harvard University presented findings at an AACR conference showing that drinking coffee every day lowered the risk of deadly and advanced prostate cancers. Men who consumed the most coffee had a 60 percent lower risk of developing aggressive prostate cancer than those who didn’t drink coffee at all. Another study published in January in Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers & Prevention indicated that coffee was also associated with a decreased chance of getting a brain tumor. The link was detected in those who drank five or more cups of coffee or tea a day, according to researchers from the Imperial College in London. Hashibe said she and her colleagues adjusted for the two most significant risk factors for head and neck cancer, smoking and drinking, as well as for age, sex, race, weight, education and vegetable and fruit intake. The latest research didn’t pinpoint what it is about coffee that seems to lower the risk of developing head and neck tumors, and Hashibe said more studies are needed. “Coffee includes antioxidants, and I think those might play a role,” she told AOL Health. “But our [report] doesn’t study that specifically.”

1. What does the word “prevent” in line 1 mean?

- a) warn b) avoid c) aid d) prohibit

2. What does the word “down” in line 4 mean?

- a) drink b) drop c) put d) lower

3. What would the consequence of consuming more than 4 cups of coffee per day be?

- a) there is less chance of liking coffee less
b) there is more chance of liking coffee more
c) there is less chance of developing cancer
d) there is more chance of developing cancer

4. According to the text, what should moderate coffee drinkers be wary of?

- a) giving up coffee altogether b) increasing the amount they drink
c) changing their habits d) believing what the report says

5. What makes this particular study more reliable than others?

- a) because coffee is drunk all over the world

- b) because the findings have so many positive aspects
- c) because nine reports were examined
- d) because of the large number of people involved

6. Which of the following statements is more true?

- a) Heavy coffee drinkers have more risk of developing cancer than others
- b) Heavy coffee drinkers have less risk of developing cancer than those who don't drink coffee
- c) Heavy coffee drinkers develop cancer more readily than others
- d) Heavy coffee drinking reduces the risk of developing cancer

7. The word "pinpoint" (line 14) means:

- a) miss
- b) specify
- c) fail
- d) refer to

8. What is not included in the report?

- a) the influence of tea drinking on health
- b) the role played by specific ingredients of coffee
- c) the amount of coffee drunk per person
- d) the role played by factors such as smoking and age

TEXT 3

Arun Kumar had never shaken hands with a foreigner nor needed to wear a necktie. He vaguely thought that raising a toast had something to do with eating bread. That was until the Hyderabad branch offices of Sierra Atlantic, a software company based in Fremont, California, recruited Mr Kumar, 27, and six other engineers. Before they came face-to-face with American customers, the new Indian employers went through a challenging four-week training session aimed at providing them with global-employee skills, such as learning how to speak on a conference call and how to address colleagues. As more and more service jobs migrate to India, such training programs are increasingly common. Sierra Atlantic says that one-fourth of its 400 employees working out of the Hyderabad offices are constantly interacting with foreigners. For Sierra and others, the training in Western ways is intended not only to help employees perform daily business interactions with American or European colleagues and customers but also to help the companies transcend their image as cheap labour. "Your interaction with people of other cultures will only increase," Colonel Gowri Shankar, Sierra's trainer, told Mr Kumar and half a dozen other young engineers, "and you should be equally at ease whether in Hyderabad or Houston." The Sierra programmers listened attentively in the conference room of the branch office, as Colonel Shankar listed common

complaints: speaking one of India's many languages in front of foreigners, questioning colleagues about their compensation, and cracking ethnic jokes. He is uncompromising on punctuality and protocol. "Americans are friendly, but do not slap an American on his back or call him by his first name in the first meeting," said Colonel Shankar. Some companies are already seeing the benefits of the training. Sierra said that in February, its Indian unit won a bid against an Indian competitor because the Sierra employees were seen as a better fit. "It all adds up to better rates and bigger projects," said the project leader, Kalyani Manda.

1. Which of the following best describes the content of the text?

- A. the rise of Indian companies in Western Europe
- B. training Indian workers how to interact with Westerners
- C. how Indians are becoming friendlier than Americans
- D. methods used by Indians to become more multilingual

2. What does Sierra Atlantic specialise in?

- A. printers and faxes B. computer parts C. IT consulting D. computer programs

3. Concerning training programs like that of Sierra Atlantic, the text says that they are:

- A. a strict legal requirement in India B. costly, time-consuming and unnecessary
- C. resulting in advantages for some companies D. demanded by many Western customers

4. Sierra Atlantic's training policy aims to provide employees with:

- A. introductions to Americans B. ways to become cheaper labourers
- C. more intercultural skills D. knowledge of more languages

5. Where did Mr. Kumar receive advice from Colonel Shankar?

- A. in the Hyderabad office of Sierra Atlantic B. at Sierra Atlantic's headquarters
- C. in Sierra Atlantic's Western branch offices D. in both Hyderabad and Houston

6. What action does Colonel Shankar advise against?

- A. slapping people on the back B. using people's surnames
- C. applying protocol D. being too prompt

7. According to the text, the type of training conducted by Sierra Atlantic is becoming more commonplace because:

- A. Indians need to become multilingual
- B. more service jobs are relocating to India
- C. customers are asking for a better service
- D. competition is getting tougher

8. Which of the following grievances was specifically mentioned by Sierra Atlantic's trainer in India?

- A. being too vocal about Indian heritage
- B. not knowing any English
- C. making racial or cultural quips
- D. standing in front of foreigners

9. About what two aspects of behaviour is Sierra Atlantic's trainer absolutely unyielding?

- A. mentioning money and joking with co-workers
- B. being on time and respecting etiquette
- C. using Indian languages and criticising people
- D. using surnames and holding long meetings

10. Sierra Atlantic notes that their Indian branch was successful in the February bid because they were seen as more:

- A. attractively dressed
- B. scrupulous about sensitive subjects
- C. skilled in different languages
- D. suitable for the context